

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Moose Toys Pty LTD, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

–v–

Addition, *et al.*,

Defendants.

18-cv-9262 (AJN)

OPINION & ORDER

ALISON J. NATHAN, District Judge:

Before the Court is Plaintiffs’ motion for the entry of default judgment. For the following reasons, the Court GRANTS Plaintiffs’ motion as to its federal and one of its state claims, enters a permanent injunction, and awards Plaintiffs statutory damages. The Court also grants Plaintiffs relief under N.Y. C.P.L.R § 5222 and dissolves the automatic stay imposed by Rule 62 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to allow for immediate enforcement of the judgment. The Court declines to enter an asset transfer order.

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On October 10, 2018, Plaintiffs filed their Complaint along with an *ex parte* Application for (1) a temporary restraining order; (2) an Order to Show Cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue; (3) an asset restraining order; (4) an order authorizing alternative service by electronic mail; and (5) an order authorizing expedited discovery against Defendants. *See* Dkt. Nos. 11–21. Also on that date, the Court entered the TRO, set an order to show cause hearing, restrained Defendants’ assets, and authorized electronic service and expedited discovery. Dkt. No. 23; Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 13. On October 16, 2018, Plaintiffs served copies of the TRO, Summons, Complaint, and all papers filed therewith on Defendants. Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 14, Ex. C. On October

23, 2018, the Court held an order to show cause hearing. *See* Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 16. No Defendants appeared, and the Court entered a preliminary injunction order against all Defendants mirroring the terms of the TRO. *See* Dkt. No. 67 ¶¶ 16–17. Plaintiffs served Defendants with the PI Order on October 24, 2018. Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 18; Dkt. No. 24. On October 26, 2018, the Court entered an amended PI Order against all Defendants, except Defendants baby_mummy and fukeyang, which again mirrored the terms of the TRO. Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 19; Dkt. No. 27. Plaintiffs served Defendants with the Amended PI Order on October 29, 2018. Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 20; Dkt. No. 29.

All Defendants were required to answer or otherwise respond to the Complaint by November 6, 2018. Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 15. Some did not do so, and on March 8, 2019, Plaintiffs requested that the Court allow them to move for default judgment against nonappearing Defendants by June 7, 2019. Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 21; Dkt. No. 51. The Court granted Plaintiffs' request and ordered them to move for default judgment by that date. Dkt. No. 67 ¶ 22; Dkt. No. 52. On May 31, 2019, Plaintiffs requested Clerks' Certificates of Default, which they received from the Clerk of Court on June 3, 2019. Dkt. Nos. 61–62; Dkt. No. 63, Ex. D.

On June 6, 2019, Plaintiffs filed their motion for default judgment against the 20 Defendants they represent had not formally appeared or responded to the Complaint as of that date.¹ Dkt. No. 66. In accordance with Rule 3.L of the Court's Individual Practices in Civil Cases, the motion for default judgment and supporting paperwork were also served on the defaulting Defendants, and an affidavit of service was filed on the public docket. Dkt. No. 70.

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs Moose Toys Pty LTD, Moose Creative Pty LTD, Moose Enterprise Pty LTD,

¹ These Defendants are identified on page v of Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Law as: addition, banana bow, bestu, chenxintao, China good commodity, CLOUDLING, fuqian1993, laotaitaishop, LEOLIN459, Mike1992, nuan xiao wu, oppohere, self-abandonment people, waitingfouyou, wangdachui, wangtong992, weixiaoming1, wenwen198905011, yalipujiang, and zyt15919. Dkt. No. 68, Br. at v.

and Moose Creative Management Pty LTD are designers, developers, marketers, and sellers of children’s lifestyle products and toys, including Pikmi Pops—plastic lollipop vessels with sweet-smelling, miniature plush characters and other “surprises” included inside. Compl. ¶¶ 9–11. They have obtained federal copyright and trademark registrations in and relating to the Pikmi Pops. Compl. ¶¶ 15–19. In this action, they allege counterfeiting and infringement of Moose Toys’ federally registered trademarks in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(1)(a)–(b), Compl. ¶¶ 50–72; false designation of origin, passing off and unfair competition in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), Compl. ¶¶ 73–81; copyright infringement of federally registered copyrights in violation of the Copyright Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*, Compl. ¶¶ 82–89; and related state and common law claims, Compl. ¶¶ 90–109.

Plaintiffs allege that the defaulting Defendants are merchants on the Wish.com “marketplace and e-commerce platform,” through which they “advertise, distribute, offer for sale, sell and ship their retail products . . . to consumers worldwide and specifically to consumers residing in the U.S., including New York.” Compl. ¶ 26. Plaintiffs claim that the defaulting Defendants have used their user accounts and merchant storefronts, without authorization, to manufacture, import, export, advertise, market, promote, distribute, display, offer for sale, and sell infringing or counterfeit products to “U.S. consumers, including those located in the state of New York.” Compl. ¶¶ 36–37. The alleged infringing or counterfeit products constitute “products bearing or used in connection with the Pikmi Pops Marks and/or Pikmi Pops Works,” and/or packaging or labels bearing or used in connection with the same, and/or products bearing or used in connection with confusingly or substantially similar artworks or products. Compl. ¶ 36.

Plaintiffs represent that they retained a trademark infringement research services firm to

investigate merchants selling infringing and counterfeit products on the Wish platform, and that the firm “specified a shipping address located in New York . . . and verified that each Defendant provides shipping to the New York Address.” Compl. ¶ 39. They allege that “each Defendant provides shipping and/or has actually shipped counterfeit products to the U.S., including to customers located in New York.” Compl. ¶ 40.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55 sets out a two-step procedure to be followed for the entry of judgment against a party who fails to defend: the entry of a default, and the entry of a default judgment. *New York v. Green*, 420 F.3d 99, 104 (2d Cir. 2005). The first step, entry of a default, simply “formalizes a judicial recognition that a defendant has, through its failure to defend the action, admitted liability to the plaintiff.” *City of New York v. Mickalis Pawn Shop, LLC*, 645 F.3d 114, 128 (2d Cir. 2011); Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). The second step, entry of a default judgment, “converts the defendant’s admission of liability into a final judgment that terminates the litigation and awards the plaintiff any relief to which the court decides it is entitled, to the extent permitted” by the pleadings. *Mickalis Pawn Shop*, 645 F.3d at 128; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(c).

Whether entry of default judgment at the second step is appropriate depends upon whether the allegations against the defaulting party are well-pleaded. *See Mickalis Pawn Shop*, 645 F.3d at 137. Once a party is in default, “a district court must accept as true all of the factual allegations of the non-defaulting party and draw all reasonable inferences in its favor.” *Belizaire v. RAV Investigative and Sec. Servs., Ltd.*, 61 F. Supp. 3d 336, 344 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). But because a party in default does not admit conclusions of law, a district court must determine whether the plaintiff’s allegations are sufficient to establish the defendant’s liability as a matter

of law. *Finkel v. Romanowicz*, 577 F.3d 79, 84 (2d Cir. 2009). The legal sufficiency of these claims is analyzed under the familiar plausibility standard enunciated in *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007), and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009), aided by the additional step of drawing inferences in the movant's favor, *Belizare*, 61 F. Supp. 3d at 344.

IV. DISCUSSION

The Court first examines whether Plaintiffs' claims meet the standard for default judgment, and then addresses appropriate remedies. As an initial matter, the Court notes the existence of threshold questions of whether it has personal jurisdiction over the 20 defaulting Defendants and whether joinder of them herein is appropriate. For substantially the same reasons articulated in its Opinion and Order in *WowWee Grp. Ltd. v. Meirly*, No. 18-cv-706 (AJN), 2019 WL 1375470 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 27, 2019), the Court answers both questions in the affirmative.

A. Default Judgment on Plaintiffs' Federal and One of their State Claims Is Warranted

In this action, Plaintiffs allege eight causes of action arising out of defaulting Defendants' alleged marketing and sale of counterfeit Pikmi Pops Products.

1. Default Judgment on Plaintiffs' Counterfeiting, Infringement, and False Designation Claims Is Warranted

The first three counts of Plaintiffs' Complaint allege trademark counterfeiting, trademark infringement, and false designation claims in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)(a) and (b) and § 1125(a).

The Lanham Act imposes liability on any person who in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of a good either uses a counterfeit of a registered mark or counterfeits such mark in advertising or packaging materials when such use or counterfeiting is likely to cause confusion. 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)(a)–(b). It also bars as false designation the use in

commerce of any word, term, name, symbol, device, or combination thereof, which is likely to cause confusion as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of a person's goods with those of another person or which misrepresents the nature, characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of another person's goods. 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A)–(B).

Despite differences in the statutory language, the same legal test applies to each claim asserted here. *Virgin Enters. Ltd. v. Nawab*, 335 F.3d 141, 146 (2d Cir. 2003). Courts ask whether the allegedly infringed mark “is entitled to protection” and, if so, “whether use of the allegedly infringing mark is likely to cause consumer confusion as to the origin or sponsorship of the products to which it is attached.” *Cross Commerce Media, Inc. v. Collective, Inc.*, 841 F.3d 155, 168 (2d Cir. 2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). As to the first element, “[a] certificate of registration with the Patent and Trademark Office is prima facie evidence that the mark is registered and valid.” *Lane Capital Mgmt., Inc. v. Lane Capital Mgmt., Inc.*, 192 F.3d 337, 345 (2d Cir. 1999). As to the second, the standard for consumer confusion is easily satisfied in the case of counterfeits “because counterfeits, by their very nature, cause confusion.” *Coach, Inc. v. Horizon Trading USA Inc.*, 908 F. Supp. 2d 426, 433 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (quotation omitted).

Both elements are met in this case. Plaintiffs allege that they possess certificates of trademark registration for “PIKMI POPS SURPRISE!” and “PIKMI POPS” for a variety of goods and attach certificates of those registrations to their Complaint and TRO application. Compl. ¶ 16; *see also* Dkt. Nos. 11, 20. And, taking the allegations in Plaintiffs’ Complaint as true, defaulting Defendants’ products are each virtually identical to Plaintiffs’ Pikmi Pops products and incorporate copies or colorable imitations of marks on their product packaging, with only minor variations that no ordinary consumer would recognize. *E.g.*, Compl. ¶¶ 38, 41–

43, 55. These allegations are sufficient to support the conclusion that the marks deployed by defaulting Defendants are counterfeits: the average purchaser would find the allegedly counterfeit marks to be substantially similar to the registered mark as it appears on the actual merchandise. *See, e.g., Montres Rolex, S.A. v. Snyder*, 718 F.2d 524, 531–32 (2d Cir. 1983); *Coach*, 908 F. Supp. at 434. On this basis, the Court finds that default judgment on Plaintiffs’ first three causes of action is warranted.

2. Default Judgment on Plaintiffs’ Copyright Infringement Claim Is Warranted

To prevail on a claim of copyright infringement, a plaintiff must establish (1) ownership of a valid copyright and (2) infringement of that copyright by the defendant. *Feist Publ’ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 360 (1991). There is a statutory presumption that registered copyrights are valid. *Yurman Design, Inc. v. PAJ, Inc.*, 262 F.3d 101, 109 (2d Cir. 2001). To establish infringement, the copyright owner must demonstrate (1) that the defendant has actually copied the owner’s work and (2) that the copying is illegal because a substantial similarity exists between the defendant’s work and the protectable elements of the owner’s work. *Id.* at 110. Actual copying may be shown by indirect evidence; “[i]f the two works are so strikingly similar as to preclude the possibility of independent creation, copying may be proved without a showing of access.” *Lipton v. Nature Co.*, 71 F.3d 464, 471 (2d Cir. 1995) (internal quotation marks omitted). Substantial similarity, in turn, hinges on “whether an average lay observer would recognize the alleged copy as having been appropriated from the copyrighted work.” *Hamil Am., Inc. v. GFI*, 193 F.3d 92, 100 (2d Cir. 1999).

Both elements are met in this case. Plaintiffs allege that they are owners of U.S. Copyright Registration numbers covering the Pikmi Pops Collector’s Guide and characters, the Pikmi Pops Season 2 Collector’s Guide and characters, and accompanying packaging, and attach

their registration certificates to their Complaint and TRO application. Compl. ¶ 19; *see also* Dkt. Nos. 11, 20. These allegations suffice to establish the statutory presumption of validity and are not contradicted by any other allegations or arguments before the Court. For the same reasons that the allegations in Plaintiffs' Complaint establish that the products at issue are counterfeits, Plaintiffs have carried their burden of showing actual copying and substantial similarity. Plaintiffs' allegations establish that both the products and the packaging are so strikingly similar as to prove that defaulting Defendants had access to their products and created works that were substantially similar to Plaintiffs' works. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 41–43; Dkt. Nos. 11-1–4. As above, the average lay observer would recognize defaulting Defendants' alleged copies as being appropriated from Plaintiffs' work. *See* Dkt. Nos. 11-1–4.

3. Default Judgment on Plaintiffs' New York Business Law Claims Is Not Warranted

Plaintiffs also allege violations of the New York General Business Law's prohibition on deceptive acts and practices and false advertising based upon allegations that defaulting Defendants' sales and advertising of counterfeit products deceive consumers, the public, and the trade with respect to the source or origin of their products. Compl. ¶¶ 90–99; N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 349–50. But “[i]t is well settled . . . that infringement claims are not cognizable under these statutes unless there is a specific and substantial injury to the public interest over and above the ordinary trademark infringement or dilution.” *Luv N' Care, Ltd. v. Walgreen Co.*, 695 F. Supp. 2d 125, 135 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Tommy Hilfiger Licensing, Inc. v. Nature Labs, LLC*, 221 F. Supp. 2d 410, 413 n.2 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (“[T]he majority [of courts] have held that trademark cases are outside the scope of this general consumer protection statute.”). Accordingly, the allegations in Plaintiffs' Complaint fail to state a claim under either of these sections.

4. Default Judgment on Plaintiffs' Common Law Claims is Warranted in Part

Finally, Plaintiffs allege unfair competition and unjust enrichment in violation of New York common law.

To state a claim for unfair competition under New York common law, a plaintiff must allege (1) bad faith (2) misappropriation of the labors and expenditures of another that is (3) likely to cause confusion. *Jeffrey Milstein, Inc. v. Greger, Lawlor, Roth, Inc.*, 58 F.3d 27, 34–35 (2d Cir. 1995). Alleging a likelihood of confusion is sufficient to state a claim for injunctive relief, while to state a claim for damages, a plaintiff must allege actual confusion. *Id.* A plaintiff has carried this burden when it states a Lanham Act claim coupled with a showing of bad faith or intent, *see Innovation Ventures, LLC v. Ultimate One Distrib. Corp.*, 176 F. Supp. 3d 137, 157 (E.D.N.Y. 2016), and “[u]se of a counterfeit mark creates a presumption of bad faith,” *Fendi Adele S.R.L. v. Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corp.*, 689 F. Supp. 2d 585, 599 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (Sand, J.). Because Plaintiffs have made out a Lanham Act claim for use of a counterfeit trademark, these elements are easily met in this action.

Finally, the elements of unjust enrichment under New York law are “(1) defendant was enriched; (2) at plaintiff’s expense; and (3) equity and good conscience militate against permitting defendant to retain what plaintiff is seeking to recover.” *Briarpatch, Ltd. v. Phoenix Pictures, Inc.*, 373 F.2d 296, 306 (2d Cir. 2004). But unjust enrichment “is available only in unusual situations when, though the defendant has not breached a contract nor committed a recognized tort, circumstances create an equitable obligation running from the defendant to the plaintiff. . . . An unjust enrichment claim is not available where it simply duplicates, or replaces, a conventional contract or tort claim.” *Corsello v. Verizon New York, Inc.*, 18 N.Y.3d 777, 790 (2012). Accordingly, courts in this circuit frequently dismiss unjust enrichment claims brought

in Lanham Act cases. *See, e.g., Boost Worldwide, Inc. v. Talk Til U Drop Wireless, Inc.*, No. 14-cv-86 (MAD), 2014 WL 5026777, at *2 n.2 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 8, 2014); *Goldemberg v. Johnson & Johnson Consumer Cos.*, 8 F. Supp. 3d 467, 483–84 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). The same result is warranted here.

V. REMEDIES

Having concluded that Plaintiffs have established liability as to their Lanham Act, copyright, and unfair competition claims, the Court turns next to remedies. Plaintiffs seek entry of a permanent injunction, heightened statutory damages, the post-judgment continuance of the pre-judgment asset restraint imposed on defaulting Defendants by the temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction previously entered in this matter, and an asset transfer order.

A. A Permanent Injunction Is Warranted

The Court has authority to grant injunctive relief to prevent further violations of a plaintiff's trademarks and copyrights. 15 U.S.C. § 1116. When, as here, a plaintiff has succeeded on the merits, a permanent injunction is appropriate if the plaintiff has demonstrated (1) that it suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that the balance of hardships between the parties warrants a remedy in equity for the plaintiff; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved. *eBay Inc. v. Merc Exchange, LLC*, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006); *Salinger v. Colting*, 607 F.3d 68, 77–78 (2d Cir. 2010) (extending the *eBay* standard to copyright actions); *U.S. Polo Ass'n, Inc. v. PRL USA Holdings, Inc.*, 800 F. Supp. 2d 515, 539 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (extending the *eBay/Salinger* standard to trademark infringement actions), *aff'd*, 511 F. App'x 81 (2d Cir. 2013).

All of these factors favor issuing the requested permanent injunction. “Irreparable harm exists in a trademark case when the party seeking the injunction shows that it will lose control

over the reputation of its trademark . . . because loss of control over one’s reputation is neither calculable nor precisely compensable.” *U.S. Polo Ass’n*, 800 F. Supp. 2d at 540 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Plaintiffs’ allegations of loss of goodwill, which are admitted by virtue of Defendants’ default, suffice to make this showing. Further, defaulting Defendants’ past conduct raises a likelihood that they will continue to infringe Plaintiffs’ intellectual property rights if the preliminary injunction is lifted. The risk of this continued activity establishes the second element: a plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law if, absent an injunction, “the defendant is likely to continue infringing” its intellectual property rights. *Warner Bros. Entm’t Inc. v. RDR Books*, 575 F. Supp. 2d 513, 553 (S.D.N.Y. 2008)

The balance of hardships similarly favors issuing the requested injunction, because “it is axiomatic that an infringer . . . cannot complain about the loss of ability to offer its infringing product.” *WPIX, Inc. v. ivi, Inc.*, 691 F.3d 275, 287 (2d Cir. 2012) (quotation omitted). Finally, “the public has an interest in not being deceived—in being assured that the mark it associates with a product is not attached to goods of unknown origin and quality.” *N.Y.C. Triathlon, LLC v. Triathlon Club, Inc.*, 704 F. Supp. 2d 305, 344 (S.D.N.Y. 2010).

B. Statutory Damages Are Approved

When the Court enters a default judgment, while it accepts as true all of the factual allegations in the complaint, “the amount of the damages are not deemed true.” *Credit Lyonnais Securities (USA) v. Alcantara*, 183 F.3d 151, 152 (2d Cir. 1999). Instead the Court must “conduct an inquiry to ascertain the amount of damages with reasonable certainty.” *Id.* Here, Plaintiffs submit tiered requests for statutory damages based upon the currently known number of sales of counterfeit products made by the defaulting Defendants. Dkt. No. 68 at 13–14; *see also* Dkt. No. 67-6. Across tiers, Plaintiffs request heightened statutory damages under the

Lanham Act² based on their allegations that defaulting Defendants acted willfully. The Court approves Plaintiffs' damages requests with the modifications described below.

The Lanham Act permits plaintiffs to elect statutory damages. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c). If the Court concludes that the use of the counterfeit mark was willful, Plaintiffs may elect an award not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2 million per counterfeit mark per type of good sold or offered for sale. *Id.* “Within these statutory limits courts have considerably broad discretion to balance the punitive, deterrent function of an award against the direction that it not constitute a windfall for prevailing plaintiffs.” *Louis Vuitton Malletier S.A. v. LY USA, Inc.*, 472 F. App'x 19, 22 (2d Cir. 2012) (summary order) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Although the Lanham Act does not itself provide guidelines, courts in this district “have imported from copyright law a multifactor test” that looks to (1) the infringer's profits reaped and expenses saved; (2) the plaintiff's revenues lost; (3) the mark's value; (4) the need to deter potential infringers; (5) the degree of willfulness or the innocence of the defendant; (6) the defendant's cooperativeness in providing information relevant to proof of profits and losses; and (7) the need to deter the defendant from future misconduct. *Spin Master Ltd. v. Alan Yuan's Store*, 325 F. Supp. 3d 413, 425–26 & n.4 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (citing *Fitzgerald Pub. Co., Inc. v. Baylor Pub. Co.*, 807 F.2d 1110, 1117 (2d Cir. 1986)) (articulating this standard in the Copyright Act context).

As an initial matter, Plaintiffs are entitled to elect damages from the statutory range applicable to willful infringement. Defaulting Defendants presumptively acted willfully because

² Plaintiffs elect damages under the Lanham Act “without waiving their claims under the Copyright Act,” Dkt. No. 68 at 10, and do not address their state law claims. Although some courts have concluded that plaintiffs “are not entitled to duplicative recoveries for the same intellectual property theft under multiple theories of liability,” *TU v. TAD Sys. Tech. Inc.*, No. 08-cv-3822 (SLT), 2009 WL 2905780, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. 2009); *see also InduCraft, Inc. v. Bank of Baroda*, 47 F.3d 490, 497 (2d Cir. 1995) (articulating this theory at a higher level of generality), the Court need not address this question, as Plaintiffs elect statutory damages under the Lanham Act only.

infringement is deemed willful “by virtue of [a] default.” *Tiffany (NJ) v. Luban*, 282 F. Supp. 2d 123, 124 (S.D.N.Y. 2003). Even in the absence of a default, courts in this district have concluded that use of marks that are “virtually identical” to the registered marks renders “inescapable” the conclusion that the defendant’s infringement and counterfeiting was intentional. *Coach, Inc. v. Melendez*, No. 10-cv-6178 (BSJ) (HBP), 2011 WL 4542971, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 2, 2011), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2011 WL 4542717 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2011); *see also Bambu Sales, Inc. v. Ozak Trading, Inc.*, 58 F.3d 849, 854 (2d Cir. 1995).

Turning next to the *Fitzgerald* factors, defaulting Defendants’ failure to appear in this action prevents the Court from ascertaining their profits or the full extent of Plaintiffs’ losses, although as a general matter “[c]ourts have supported an inference of a broad scope of operations in cases dealing specifically with websites that ship and sell to a wide geographic range.” *Spin Master*, 325 F. Supp. 3d at 426. Of those factors the Court can evaluate, Defendants’ noncooperativeness (factor 6), the value of the mark (factor 3), the need to deter other possible infringers (factor 4), and the defaulting Defendants’ willfulness (factor 5) favor a heightened award. On the other side of the balance, because the Court has approved a permanent injunction in this action, specific deterrence (factor 7) does not necessarily militate for a higher award. In analogous cases, armed with “little information as to the scope or consequences of a defendant’s infringement,” *Ermenegildo Zenga Corp. v. 56th St. Menswear, Inc.*, 06-cv-7827 (HB), 2008 WL 4449533 at *5–6 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 2, 2008), courts in this district have issued awards far below the statutory maximum, ranging in amounts from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for what are generally “small-scale counterfeiting operations” to up to \$1 million when “there was reason to believe that the defendant’s sales were substantial”—up to and including “millions of infringing goods,” *Tiffany*

(*NJ LLC v. Dong*, No. 11-cv-2183 (GBD), 2013 WL 4046380, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 9, 2013) (citing examples); *see also Burberry Ltd. v. Euro Moda, Inc.*, No. 08-cv-5781 (CM) (AJP), 2009 WL 4432678, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 4, 2009) (similar).

Here, Plaintiffs propose a recovery structure that resembles the landscape of this case law, with statutory damages awards tiered roughly by the number of documented sales made by each defaulting Defendant. Although Plaintiffs do not cite specific authority for this procedure in other many-defendant cases, the Court approves this tiered structure on the grounds that the tiers likely correspond to the otherwise unaccounted for factors of profit and expense. However, the Court makes the following modifications: Plaintiffs are entitled to awards of \$25,000 from each defaulting Defendant in the first tier with fewer than 10 sales of counterfeit products; \$50,000 from each remaining defaulting Defendant in the first tier; and \$75,000 from the lone defaulting Defendant in the second tier. Post-judgment interest shall be awarded on these amounts pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961.

C. Relief Under C.P.L.R. § 5222 is Granted

Plaintiffs also request that the Court continue the prejudgment asset restraint previously imposed on defaulting Defendants in the TRO and PI orders. As an initial matter, Plaintiffs note that the post-judgment relief they seek is available under New York C.P.L.R. § 5222³, as incorporated through Rule 69 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Dkt. No. 68 at 15. The Court agrees and grants Plaintiffs this relief. Accordingly, defaulting Defendants are forbidden to make or suffer any sale, assignment, transfer or interference with any property in which they have an interest, except as set forth in subdivisions (h) and (i) of Section 5222 of the C.P.L.R.

However, Plaintiffs argue that a continuance of the prejudgment asset restraint is

³ N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5222 permits issuance of a restraining notice against a judgment debtor that prohibits disposition or transfer of property until the judgment is satisfied.

nonetheless necessary because Rule 62(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure stays the execution of and proceedings enforcing judgments for 30 days.⁴ Plaintiffs assert that, in light of this automatic stay and in the absence of an interim asset freeze, defaulting Defendants would have a 30-day window to conceal or dissipate their assets. Plaintiffs' concerns may be addressed by allowing for immediate enforcement of the judgment in this case, which Rule 62 explicitly grants this Court authority to order. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 62, Advisory Committee's Notes (2018) ("Amended Rule 62(a) expressly recognizes the court's authority to dissolve the automatic stay One reason for dissolving the automatic stay may be a risk that the judgment debtor's assets will be dissipated."). Accordingly, the Court dissolves the automatic stay imposed by Rule 62 and allows for immediate enforcement of the judgment.

D. An Asset Transfer Order is Not Warranted

Finally, Plaintiffs request an asset transfer order under Rule 64 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Lanham Act, and this Court's inherent equitable powers. Dkt. No. 68 at 18–21. However, they do not provide any authority for such relief beyond citing cases that granted similar transfer orders *without providing any legal reasoning*. *See id.* Because the Court is not aware of any *reasoned* authority providing for such relief, it adheres to its conclusion, as articulated in *WowWee Grp. Ltd. v. Meirly*, No. 18-cv-706 (AJN), 2020 WL 70489, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 7, 2020), that the only post-judgment remedies available to Plaintiffs are those under Rule 69 and state law.

In the alternative, Plaintiffs seek an asset transfer order under Rule 69 and state law, specifically pursuant to New York C.P.L.R. § 5225. That statute provides:

Upon motion of the judgment creditor, upon notice to the judgment debtor, where

⁴ In their briefing, Plaintiffs cite to an earlier version of this rule, which provided for a 14-day stay. *See* Dkt. No. 68 at 17. However, the 2018 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure extended the period of the automatic stay to 30 days. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 62, Advisory Committee's Notes (2018).

it is shown that the judgment debtor is in possession or custody of money or other personal property in which he has an interest, the court shall order that the judgment debtor pay the money, or so much of it as is sufficient to satisfy the judgment, to the judgment creditor and, if the amount to be so paid is insufficient to satisfy the judgment, to deliver any other personal property, or so much of it as is of sufficient value to satisfy the judgment, to a designated sheriff.

N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5225(a).

This request for alternative relief is denied for two reasons. First, Plaintiffs have not shown that they gave proper “notice to the judgment debtor” of a § 5225 motion, as required by the statute. N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5225(a). Second, Plaintiffs misunderstand the scope of § 5225. Orders issued under that statute are not to be directed towards a defendant’s frozen assets generally, but rather to specific pieces of property. Plaintiffs must show that “the judgment debtor is in possession or custody of money or other personal property in which he has an interest.” *Id.* “[B]ecause Plaintiffs have not identified the particular property as to which they seek a turnover,” their § 5225 motion “is denied without prejudice.” *Bernard v. Lombardo*, Case No. 16-cv-863 (RMB), 2016 WL 7377240, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 23, 2016).

VI. CONCLUSION

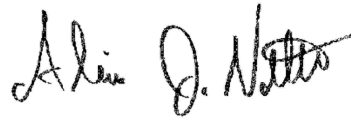
For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs’ motion for entry of default judgment is GRANTED as to defaulting Defendants’ liability for (1) trademark counterfeiting under the Lanham Act; (2) trademark infringement under the Lanham Act; (3) false designation of origin, passing off, and unfair competition under the Lanham Act; (4) copyright infringement; and (5) common law unfair competition. Plaintiffs’ requests for a permanent injunction and statutory damages are also approved. The Court grants Plaintiffs relief under N.Y. C.P.L.R § 5222 and dissolves the automatic stay imposed by Rule 62 to allow for immediate enforcement of the judgment. The Court declines to enter an asset transfer order.

The Court will enter a revised version of Plaintiffs’ proposed judgment by separate order.

The Clerk of Court is directed to close this case. This resolves Docket Number 66.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 31, 2020
New York, New York

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alison J. Nathan", is written above a horizontal line.

ALISON J. NATHAN
United States District Judge